Appendix I.

[VIDE ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION No. 100-BB ASKED BY Sri P. S. K. LAKSHMIPATHIRAJ (ON BEHALF OF Sri S. LAZAR) AT THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HELD ON 8th SEPTEMBER 1958, PAGE 316 SUPRA.]

The estimated demand and supply position of fertilisers in the State during 1958–59 is given in the following statement :—

Name of the fertiliser.	*Estimated demand for the year.*	*Total quantity likely to be available for distribution during the year including carry over stocks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(ALL IN TONS)	
A. Nitrogenous Fertilisers—		
1 Ammonium Sulphate	150,000	95,960
2 Urea	9,000	22,030
3 Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	22,000	23,070
4 Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	..	445
Total quantity of fertilisers in terms of Ammonium Sulphate.	198,850	175,964

NOTE.—Distribution of the nitrogenous fertilisers to the State Governments is made by the Government of India through the Central Fertiliser Pool.

B. Phosphatic Fertilisers—		
1 Superphosphate	46,000	52,000

NOTE.—Distribution is done by the private trade and the quantity of 52,000 tons will be supplied by the factories.

Owing to the tight foreign exshange position, the Government of India have not been able to arrange for the supply of the full requirements of fertilisers to the State during 1958–59. They have however, agreed to supply increased quantities of other fertilisers like Urea and Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate. While, therefore, there will be an appreciable shortage in the supply of Ammonium Sulphate during the year, it is expected that, on the whole, the supply of fertilisers in terms of nitrogen will not be very short of the demand during the manuring season. The Government have been keeping a close and constant watch over the stock and supply position in order to ensure that the available stocks are distributed to all parts of the State and that replenishment is arranged in centres where stocks run out. Further, to make good the short-fall in the supply of chemical fertilisers, the Government have taken steps to intensify the manufacture of compost in villages and panchayats. Already, the municipalities and major panchayats

in the State are engaged in the production of compost. Smaller panchayats have also been brought in under a new scheme. The target of production of compost during 1958–59 is 357,500 tons by the municipalities and major panchayats under the Urban Compost Scheme and 848,000 tons by the bigger panchayats and villages under the new scheme. The Government have allowed the sale of compost at Rs. 2 per ton where the cost of production exceeds that rate and they subsidize the difference. Besides, a drive for increased application of green manure has also been undertaken and a subsidy of 20 per cent is allowed in the sale of green manure seeds. During 1958–59, a target of 1,142 tons of green manure seeds for distribution has been fixed.

The Agriculture Department advises the ryots in regard to manuring of their crops and, in particular, carries on propaganda for the use of the new chemical fertilisers like Urea and Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate.

The Government have thus taken adequate steps to see that the ryots are able to get chemical fertilisers or compost for manuring their lands and they do not anticipate any great difficulty in meeting the ryots' needs during the current manuring season.

APPENDIX II.

[VIDE ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION No. 100-EE ASKED BY SRI A. A. RASHEED AT THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HELD ON 8TH SEPTEMBER 1958, PAGE 318 SUPRA.]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE CATTLE AND SHEEP FARMING IN THE STATE.

The total Bovine population and sheep population in this State are 11·7 and 7·0 millions respectively. These are mostly nondescript ones and their capacity for production of milk, etc., is also low. It is therefore, imperative that these cattle and sheep should be bred with superior bulls of distinct breeds and rams to obtain better results. With this object in view, livestock farms are being maintained in this State for production and distribution of breeding bulls to grade up the local stock. As a matter of policy, Scindhi and Gir bulls and Murrah Buffalo bulls are being used to grade up the stock for better milk production and Kangayam, Umblachery and Hallikar bulls are used for increasing the working capacity of the animals. Similarly Nilgiri, Bikaner and Coimbatore variety of rams are used for more wool and Mandya, Ramnad and Mecheri or Mylambadi variety for more mutton.

There are four livestock farms at present at Hosur, Pudukottai, Orathanad and Pallathur but the last one is just at the initial stage. To produce suitable bulls in order to keep up the purity of the breeds,